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Part IV provides that the treaty shall become binding on the governments from the date of signature, and that it shall be enforced for the current calendar year and for five years further without notice of termination. If one year before the expiration of the treaty no notice of the termination shall be received, it shall be renewed for a further six years, with the proviso that the expenditure on armaments allowed in Part I shall, during the next six years, be diminished by 5 per cent. A similar condition, with a further reduction of 5 per cent in the expenditure, shall prevail with the beginning of each new term of the treaty.

If one of the signatory powers gives notice of withdrawal, which must be at least one year before the termination of the treaty, the treaty shall be terminated for all the powers, unless by special agreement another arrangement be made. Should one of the signatory powers during the duration of the treaty refuse to accept the judgment of the court, every other power shall have the right to give notice of termination immediately, and unless otherwise renewed by common consent the treaty relations between all the powers shall be dissolved.

While the Congress voted to leave this plan for further study, and while the Third Hague Conference may not easily be induced to accept Dr. Quidde's specific proposals, it remains true that millions of the world's best and most patriotic men in all countries are becoming more and more determined that the deadly blight of militarism shall cease.

The Conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

The Eighteenth Conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held at The Hague September 3, 4, and 5. This organization of 3,600 accredited members of the world's parliaments, beginning in the year 1889, is one of the most significant and well-known agencies making for international peace. Over three hundred delegates were in attendance at this Conference, a much larger number than were at the meeting in Geneva last year. Dr. M. Tydeman, Jr., of the Dutch legislature, presided.

The meetings, which were marked by unusual enthusiasm, witnessed a number of important resolutions and discussions. There was a committee to report upon maritime straits and canals, the chairman of which was Count de Penha Garcia, ex-President of the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies. Senator Burton, of the United States, was also a member of this commission. As a result of the work of this commission, the Conference agreed to the principle that there should be an express recognition of the right of free passage to vessels of commerce without distinction of flag, in time of peace and war, in all straits uniting two seas which are not inland seas and interoceanic canals proper. It was agreed that there should be a strict prohibition of blockade of these straits and canals; that the placing of mines and torpedoes completely obstructing the passage of these straits

and canals should be forbidden, and that all ships should be advised of the placing of mines and torpedoes in territorial waters. It was agreed that lights of lighthouses marking the passage of these straits and canals should not be extinguished even in time of war; that the treaties concerning such straits and canals should include the use of arbitration or other means for the settlement of disputes relating to the application of the interpretation of these treaties. It was urged that these principles should become a part of international law.

There was a commission on the declaration of permanent neutrality, the chairman of which was Dr. Munch, Deputy Secretary for National Defense, Denmark. This committee presented most important resolutions looking toward the limitation on the part of a number of powers which may become involved in armed conflicts. It aimed to establish more clearly the rights and duties of the powers having declared themselves permanently neutral. It set forth a number of rules, providing, among other things, that any signatory power may declare itself permanently neutral, pledging the powers to respect such neutrality and to govern the behavior of neutral powers in time of war between other nations.

Problems relating to the rights and duties of neutral powers in the case of naval war received special attention by the committee, the chairman of which was M. van Huoten, formerly the Home Secretary of Holland. The committee pointed out the weakness of the treaty of October 18, 1907, relating especially to the neutral power which has insufficient means at its disposal to fulfill the duties laid down by article 25. It was proposed that the bureau be authorized to bring this matter before the international committee which will be instituted to prepare the next peace conference.

The Committee on War Loans was headed by Count Goblet d'Alviella, vice-president of the Belgium senate. This committee emphasized the importance of opposing loans by neutral powers to belligerent nations. The commission agrees with those jurists who denounced such loans as a violation of neutrality. The position was definitely and unanimously taken by the Conference that every effort should be made to do away with such loans, both as a matter of justice and of international peace.

A universal penny postage—in the language of the United States, a universal two-cent rate—for all the nations met with the unanimous support of the Conference. It was recommended to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, the next meeting of which is to take place at Madrid in 1914, that the way should be opened for such a uniform penny postage for all letters under twenty grammes in weight.

Important steps were taken for a more effective co-operation of the Union, with its groups and international activity. The suppression by international agreement of military espionage was also urged.

From the new world only the United States and Canada were represented at the Conference. The delegates in attendance from the United States were: Senator Burton and Congressmen Evans, Ainey, Stevens, Slayden, Bartholdt, and McCoy. The commission, of which Senator Burton is a member, formed to frame a plan for an international court, did most important work on their report, which is to be presented at the next meeting of the Union at Stockholm, in July, 1914.

It will be of interest, especially to American pacifists, to learn that the Wilson Administration's peace plan, presented by Congressman Bartholdt and Senator Burton, was unanimously approved by the general conference. In presenting the plan, Mr. Bartholdt expressed his belief that it was incumbent upon the Interparliamentary Union to guard itself against the possible reproach of lagging behind actual government performance. After explaining the principle of investigation as proposed in the plan, Mr. Bartholdt called attention to his own draft of a model arbitration treaty which he proposed at the Brussels conference in 1905, article II of which set forth the importance of a commission of inquiry to be constituted according to the provisions of the treaty of The Hague, Title III, articles 9-14. In a footnote, this clause was explained as an effort "to get a trial before war and to postpone decision to resort to arms until the 'cooling time' had elapsed." Mr. Bartholdt then pointed to Mr. Bryan's suggestion of a similar nature offered at the London conference in 1906, and to the fact that the present Secretary of State of the United States is now making a sincere effort to carry the principle into effect. Setting forth the principles of the plan more in detail, and calling attention to the first treaty to be drawn in accordance with these principles, the speaker closed with these words:

"If the nations live up to such a treaty in a loyal spirit, there would be no more shedding of human blood on account of armed conflicts and wars. The resort to arms has too frequently been the result of popular passion and furor; but when a nation once has the positive assurance that in case of a controversy with another nation exact justice will be done by impartial investigators and judges, its people will gradually become accustomed to the exercise of patience and calmly abide the result of an investigation. In this wise will not only the cause of international justice be immeasurably strengthened, but the human family will eventually be relieved from one of its greatest curses. When that state of the human mind has been reached, as a result of the wisdom and good will of benevolent governments, it is safe to say that even those who make war a profession or profit by its continuance, will no longer be able to prevent the consummation so eloquently expressed by Mirabeau's memorable words that 'Justice will yet become the sovereign of the world.'"

Corda Fratres.

The Eighth International Congress of Students convened at Cornell University Friday, August 29, and lasted until Wednesday, September 3. Two hundred and eight delegates from thirty different nations, speaking seventeen different languages, were in attendance. All the continents of the world save Australia were represented. The official languages of the congress were French and English. One-half the student body of Italy, 10,000 students of Germany, 3,000 in North America, 3,000 in England, and others representing a grand total of 60,000 students, are affiliated with this significant movement. Some seventy student magazines are actively connected with the general organization.

There have been seven such congresses in Europe. This in Ithaca was the first to be held in North America. It was voted to hold the next meeting in Monte-

video, Uruguay, in 1915. It is tentatively planned to hold the 1917 meeting in Zurich, the one in 1919 in Tokyo. Officers elected for the next two years were: Dr. John Metz, of Munich, president, and Mr. Miguel Muñoz, of Porto Rico, secretary. There is an International Central Committee composed of two delegates from each national group.

Mr. William W. Welsh, graduate of the University of Michigan of 1912, secretary of the Ann Arbor Civic Association and business manager of *The Cosmopolitan Student*, has been selected chairman of the publication committee of *The International Students' Review*, which magazine is to represent the work of the Bureau in its attempt to extend the influence of the International Federation of Students. Mr. Welsh is already planning a syndication of all the student publications of the world which are now related to the Federation, with a special reference to advertising. The plan is to put in this way all such magazines upon a self-supporting basis.

One of the most important actions of the congress was the organization of the International Permanent Bureau, to which reference is made elsewhere in this paper. Greetings were received from President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and Ex-President Roosevelt. A cablegram was received from Dr. Efsio Giglio-Tos, of Turin, who is recognized as the founder of Corda Fratres. The Washington program for the entertainment of the visiting delegates is typical of the spirit with which they were received in the various cities along their route. Arriving in Washington at 9 p. m., Wednesday, September 10, the students were conducted to their hotels. Thursday, September 11, they were received by the Secretary of State, who entertained them cordially. They were received by President Wilson, who also shook hands with them and greeted them in a brief address. They were given a "seeing Washington" trip by the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and in the evening they were given a formal reception in the Pan-American Building by Director General Barrett, Secretary and Mrs. Bryan, Minister and Mrs. Calvo, and others being in the line. Friday an illustrated lecture on "Historic Washington" by Mr. Fred Fishback, a luncheon at the Powhatan Hotel, and a trip to Arlington and Ft. Myer were arranged by the Y. M. C. A. of the city. As guests of the American Peace Society, they left Saturday at 10 a. m. for a boat ride to Mt. Vernon, at which place the Latin-American delegates placed a most beautiful wreath on the tomb of Washington. Saturday evening they were given a typical American University Club reception at the beautiful new club building on McPherson Square. Sunday the students visited many churches, visited the Library, and the like. Mr. Kasai, of Japan, occupied the pulpit at the Church of the Covenant. They left for New York city Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The "War Number" of *Life*, October 2, from colored cover to close—quotation, cartoon, poem, essay, letter, pen sketch, or colored illustration—is one continuous, caustic, stinging condemnation of war. The central picture in color, by MacDonall, entitled "Daddy, are you going to kill some other little girl's father?" is especially a most appealing and convincing argument against the unreason of militarism.